

The Sun. AND NEW YORK PRESS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news and information furnished by it, and the local news published herein is the property of the Associated Press. All rights of reproduction are reserved.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

	One Year	Six Months	Three Months
DAILY & SUNDAY	\$10.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
DAILY only	8.00	5.00	2.50
SUNDAY only	2.00	1.00	.50

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month, \$0.50. THE EVENING SUN, Per Year, \$5.00. THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. 1.50.

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun.

Published daily, including Sunday, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 10 Nassau st., New York, N. Y. President, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau st., New York, N. Y. Vice-President, Edwin Wardman, 150 Nassau st., New York, N. Y. Treasurer, Wm. W. Bennett, 150 Nassau st., New York, N. Y.

London office, 40-45 Fleet street. Paris office, 10, rue de la Michodiere, off rue du Quatre Septembre. Washington office, 1000 Building. New York office, 1000 Building. New York office, 1000 Building.

Telephone, BREKMAN 3200.

THE SUN is in the forefront of those who hope for the abolition of war by any practical scheme that does not involve the abolition or impairment of our national sovereignty and independence. But if the present project means the elimination of the Monroe Doctrine; if it means the restriction of our independence; if it means we are tying our hands as concerns the independent action of a free people and a free nation; if it means that the United States shall carry the load and pay in large measure the bills of maintaining peace in all the little countries of Europe and throughout the world—the little tribal nations and the big nations as well; if it means the hampering of this nation in its economic relations to and with the other nations of the world, is it good enough for this free people, this free nation—is it the thing we want?

Parliamentary Status of President Wilson's Committee Report.

The Times derives comfort from its belief that "his [President Wilson's] triumph in securing unanimous approval of the League of Nations Constitution is one in which every American may take pride."

We profoundly hope that our neighbor will suffer no discomfort when it learns that a constitution of a League of Nations does not exist; that a report of a committee of a form for a proposed constitution has not been approved; that it lies on the table of the Peace Conference, where, in plenary session, the chairman of the Conference, Premier Clemenceau, assured Premier Hughes of Australia that the committee report is open to debate, amendment, adoption or rejection.

Only a Constitutional Treaty Can Become the Supreme Law of the Land.

This letter comes from a lawyer who is the general counsel of one of the great insurance companies. It merits special attention because it seems to proceed from a mistaken idea quite prevalent at this time among other and less educated interpreters of the Constitution:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I have read your editorial article in this morning's edition, Saturday, February 15, relating to the Constitution of the League of Peace.

"I would question whether the point or points which you make with regard to the unconstitutionality of the Constitution of the League of Peace are well taken, for the reason that under Article VI, Section 2, treaties are made the supreme law of the land.

"GEORGE W. HUNNELL.

"New York, February 15."

The mistaken idea to which we refer is that because the United States Constitution, in the section in question, speaks of treaties as "the supreme law of the land," a treaty made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate is superior authority to the Constitution itself, and can therefore override or modify or nullify restrictions or provisions previously operative in the Constitution.

That is to say, in order to amend the Constitution of the United States in any particular, it would not be necessary, under this view of the treaty's supremacy, to resort to the tedious process of submitting the proposal to the States and ratifying it by three-fourths of them. To effect the desired amendment of the fundamental law, it would merely be necessary to incorporate the proposal in some international compact or contract. The States need not be consulted. The House of Representatives need have nothing to say. The President and two-thirds of our Senate, with the kind cooperation of some friendly foreign Government, big or little, could do the whole job.

We can scarcely believe Mr. HUNNELL means to inform us that a treaty traversing the Constitution acquires an authority superior to that of the Constitution; a supremacy enabling

It to overthrow the constitutional objections and to establish itself in spite of them. We are confident that if our correspondent gives a second thought to the matter, and especially if he turns again to the text of the section he cites, he will see that a treaty becomes the supreme law of the land only when it has been made under the authority of the Constitution. The same thing is true of the statutes enacted under authority of the Constitution:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land."

Mr. HUNNELL will observe that equally with treaties the legislative enactments are described as part of the supreme law of the land; but both are clearly under the Constitution and dependent upon its warrant for their valid existence. If a treaty, therefore, can amend the Constitution, an ordinary statute can do it also, and this reduces the proposition to absurdity.

The New Congress to the Treasury's Rescue.

Within a few weeks there will begin to pour into the Treasury in taxes an estimated six billions of dollars. Within a few months the Secretary GLASS expects to have in hand from the sale of Victory bonds some five billions of dollars. All these prodigious moneys, however, will be used up at once in the wiping out of old bills, bills incurred in the war proper.

Then there will be all the bills that have come due since the fighting stopped and all that are still to come due on account of the war. Besides those huge amounts there are the grotesquely swollen expenses of the Government, with the billions to go into ships, into railroads, into wheat, into Old World relief, into soldiers' insurance and pensions, into unemployment funds and the various visionary schemes offered to solve every manner of present and pressing problems.

With Secretary GLASS's expected ten or eleven billions already spent, where is the Treasury going to get the funds to cover all that is still being spent and will be spent? Not from the new revenue measure, which provides for an estimated \$4,000,000,000 for 1919, but which, from all signs, isn't going to produce anything like the estimated four billions.

No longer are there war profits to be taxed. Worse than that, billions of ordinary profits which were taxed to yield vast revenues last year have vanished or are vanishing. Billions of income not taxed as war profits, not taxed as ordinary profits, but taxed as straight business income, either are diminishing or are gone altogether.

The great steel industry is no longer making hundreds of millions of taxes for the Treasury. The copper industry, which has poured great sums into the Treasury, isn't making taxes for it now. The textile industry isn't. None of it is now operating at much if any profit. Some of it is shut down. There will be no profits taxes of any consequence to pay by any part of the industry. There will be little or no income taxes to pay by the general industry.

The same thing is true of other manufacturing fields which until now have been returning to the Treasury not only income taxes but profits taxes. Because they quit earning money they quit paying taxes.

With the Government on the road to the poorhouse, there doesn't seem to be wide room for speculation as to when the new Congress will be summoned. It looks as if the clock would no sooner strike the hour of noon on March 4 than the Executive branch of the Government would begin calling to its financial rescue the new Congress, the Republican Congress which a wise and a determined American people chose in the place of the Democrats.

Austria in a Danube Federation. A Danube federation, so much discussed in the past and so frequently proposed as a remedy for the financial and economic ills of southeastern Europe, has apparently failed at a moment that seemed most favorable for its formation. For the first time the region which would be included in such a confederation is divided into a number of small separate states, and according to the plans of the state builders this is the time that all of them would be most strengthened by a union of interests. Instead, German Austria declares that it would be impossible for her to enter into a confederation, while the other states have announced their inability thus far to arrive at a common agreement or understanding.

The crafty Metetrach used the scheme of a Danube confederation in advancing the interests of Austria. It was in his planning a strong union that extended from Germany to the Mediterranean, with Austria as the predominating Power. It may have been merely a threat, but it was nevertheless a pawn that he used successfully in his diplomatic game. This use would be impossible to-day even by a Metetrach on account of the outspoken opposition of the states and the apparently irreconcilable differences among them.

There has been evidently an understanding between the Czech-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs as to their mutual interests. But according to the statements from Budapest neither of these people have made any agreement with the Magyars of Hungary. The German Austrians are in much the same position. Among the Balkan States the differences between the Bulgarians and Serbians remain irreconcilable; the Rumanians are opposing the

Serbian claims to the Banat region opposite to Belgrade, and they refuse any settlement which would divide the territory of the Dobruja with the Bulgarians.

As a result of these complications the Austrians declare that they are placed in the most unfortunate position of all these nations. The president Austria is described by Dr. Otto Bauer, the Foreign Minister, as "a poor mountain state, dependent upon the outside world for support and not rich enough to pay for it." A federation with her Danubian neighbors might have helped her; but this failing, Austria declares that her only hope is in a union with Germany. When the suggestion was first made the French Foreign Minister, STEPHEN PICHON, declared France was opposed to it; he has again expressed France's opposition by his disapproval of the action of the Austrian Assembly in declaring for the union.

France, however, has been inclined to favor a Danube federation, and there appears at present a likelihood that some understanding or agreement may be effected by which Austria will obtain the supplies needed for her industries and also an outlet for her products. If this could be brought about it would secure an independence of Austria which would be more acceptable to the great mass of the people than a union which would completely submerge the Austrian state into a greater Germany.

A Lesson From Seattle.

The Seattle shipyard workers struck on January 21 for higher wages, bringing about a general strike by which it was sought to paralyze the life of the city immediately, and ultimately all the industries of the Pacific coast, with the reopening to-morrow with the old wage scale in effect. The strikes have been broken, or have broken down. The district will resume its normal activities for a time at least.

In the history of this ambitious walkout there is a lesson for every American community, if not for every community in the world. It is to be read in the record of the public officials who without hesitation or weakness performed the routine duties of their offices and met the extraordinary obligations imposed on them by the strike without fear, favor, or hysteria. They did not falter in a crisis. They were prompt to provide for the protection of citizens in their property and lives. They made no concessions to those who attempted to usurp their functions and substitute the rule of the mob for the rule of the law. They did not threaten, they acted. When the emergency was created they met it calmly and without bluster. What they said they intended to do they did. The revolutionary propaganda never got beyond words, serious disorder was averted, and the industrial dispute was not allowed to develop into a social upheaval.

The riots, the pitched battles, that have marked the progress of so many labor disputes in the United States have been due almost without exception to shifts by public officers who for one reason or another neglected or refused to do their duty firmly at the very beginning of the troubles. Their indecision and paltering has cost the country millions in property and the lives of many men. They have shown us how strikes as they affect the public peace should not be handled, and the Seattle authorities have shown us how public authorities should act in a time of labor unrest.

Uncle Sam has a new scheme for mixing up city and country boys. He has just issued a poster through the Department of Labor exhorting all city high school boys to join the Boys' Working Reserve and plan to spend their next summer vacation working alongside of their country cousins on the farm.

This is not a particularly novel idea, but the need is new. One victory has to be followed up by another, as NAPOLEON found to his sorrow, and the present victory over arms must be followed up by the conquest of the world's destitution. "Make the Victory Good" is the slogan. The enemy is overcome, but the millions he has made destitute must be fed and clothed. Hence an army of working producers is imperative, especially on the farm, that supreme base of all supplies.

Here is where the city high school boy comes in. Here is the reason for the existence of the Boys' Working Reserve. The country boy belongs to it, willy nilly. The boy who has left school had best stick to his permanent job. But the high school boy in the city is exhorted to give his three or four months of leisure to the cause of food production for Europe.

The only appeal made to the boy is to his sense of honor, to the fact that the world needs him more in this time of work than in any other. He is frankly told that he will have many hardships and not be paid as well as in many other occupations. He can comfort himself with the thought that the soldier's job is never attractive from the money standpoint and that it has taken some soldiers many long, hard months to get to the Rhine. But the soldier principle has to enter a boy's life sooner or later if he is to amount to anything, and there is no better place to acquire such military virtues as physical endurance and the ability to handle oneself in an emergency than on a farm. With this the boy gains valuable practical knowledge, leads a healthful life and has held out to him as sugar plums the possibility of having his new experiences "count for credit" in his school record, and he may also re-

ceive the cross of merit in the shape of a bronze medal if he is faithful and endures to the end.

The Boys' Working Reserve is really a sublimated boy scout movement. To join it you have to be a good scout, and if you stick to it you become a most useful working member of society. Dean EUGENE DAYTON of the University of Illinois has prepared a series of lessons for high schools to give their boys who are intending to join the Reserve this summer. These lessons are prefaced by valuable explanations and suggestions, and chief among the latter is the exhortation to the city boy not to talk too much and to the country boy to receive the city worker as a guest and treat him as an ignorant young brother who is eager to learn. Each is warned that the other is different, and for that very reason each is good for the other. City and country boys have too often in the past been like French and English in their mutual mistrust and misunderstanding, but there is every reason to believe that the Boys' Working Reserve this summer will either bridge the channel or tunnel under it and establish a lasting and a loving entente between city and country.

Str Wilfrid Laurier. The lot of the late Sir WILFRID LAURIER happened to be cast in Canada; but he would have made his mark anywhere. In London at the Queen's Jubilee he was a conspicuous figure among the British statesmen gathered from all parts of the empire, and his ability made him stand out in his meetings with public men of the United States and France.

His public life of nearly half a century covers the development of Canada from a colony into something very like an independent nation. The fifteen years in which he served as Premier saw the greatest growth of the Dominion in railroads, trade and agriculture of any period in its marvelous history.

It has often been the subject of comment that Sir WILFRID, being French by race and Catholic by religion, should have been able to remain so long the dominant figure in Canadian politics; but his qualities enabled him at all times to rise superior to matters of personal preference. He sought constantly to cultivate friendly relations with the United States, and it was his advocacy of the reciprocity treaty that led to the defeat of his party in 1911 and to the end of his term as Premier.

During the war Sir WILFRID did much to spur French Canada on to do its share; yet he opposed conscription in Canada, and in consequence offered to resign the leadership of the Liberal party, which he had held since 1887. It was evidence of the high regard in which he was held that this offer of resignation was refused even when the war spirit was most ardent in Canada.

A real estate dealer prophesies that the development of air travel will influence home site and real estate values, and that locations especially convenient for tenants who wish to commute by airplane every morning will command high prices. We can almost see real estate advertisements reading: "Fine country house. Special airplane road. Three minutes to Park Row and thirty minutes to Philadelphia."

The special committee of the Republican County Committee which has been studying the nominating system in this State will present majority and minority reports this week, the majority favoring return to the nomination system, the minority the plan under which candidates would be named by party committees and the enrolled voters would have opportunity to reject them. Without entering into a discussion of the merits of either plan, it is singularly significant that nobody seems to have the least notion of a system which now plagues the State. It has been tried and convicted, and should be sentenced to abolition before another election day comes around.

In the matter of distinctive feminine suffrage for masculine noses the point at issue is whether a distinctive form is necessary. "Yeomanette" has been tabooed by Rear Admiral VICTOR BLUE; and all the other "ettes" come into the light of popular discussion. Where woman is able to do man's work why shouldn't she have man's title?

By a comparison of the death rate statistics which General MARSH has published with those of the civil war there can be obtained a very brief and significant commentary upon the character of modern warfare. That army sanitation and health have attained a higher standard and that the deadly efficiency of weapons has been improved is demonstrated. Whereas the disease death rate of the civil war was 65 per 1,000, this war can boast of the low percentage of 17 per 1,000. But similarly has the battle death rate increased. In the civil war 1,000 men of the Federal army to 67 for every thousand of the Confederation Force. Two of the apocalyptic four horsemen have thus changed places in the cavalcade of death.

An attempted trolley car holdup on the Bergen-Hackensack line at 1:26 o'clock this morning was frustrated when six soldier passengers dashed from the car to attack two armed men who had threatened the car crew with their guns. —The news of yesterday.

These were real soldiers, behaving as real soldiers would. Let their conduct be remembered when a lot of thugs dress in uniforms to commit crime, hoping their clothing will throw their pursuers off their track.

Movie Government Ownership Wonders. From Photoplay Magazine. The little bus on 33rd Street, known as "Out of a Clear Sky" is, or was, supposed to be in Tennessee. Yet, in spite of this, I observe on the tender of the engine about the initials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford (N. Y. N. H. & H.) Railway. Has Government control of railroads reached such a stage that New England trains are required to travel "way" way down there?

Trade Opportunities on the Pacific Coast. Advertisement in Portland Oregonian. Washing machine or clothes hower bowl to exchange for wheelbarrow.

THE "UNION OF WILLS."

Is the League of Nations Constitution Silly or Subtle?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The constitution of the "union of wills" is before you. Not a "league," mind you, a "union." It is either very subtle or very silly. Perhaps the high significance of it is beyond the comprehension of ordinary grovelings such as I. But will some ethereally minded world citizen tell us wherein the thing is a single step beyond the Hague Convention?

One important difference may be noticed: The Hague Convention represented the "union of wills" of forty-four Powers. This new covenant of the world is the contrivance of five great Powers who take the business of making peace with Germany as an occasion for regulating the universe. Otherwise, after being stripped of those things which are in conflict with the fundamental law of the universe, and of which it must be divorced before the United States may become a signatory, this document is simply the Hague Convention revamped with finer bombast.

I notice that the preamble states "internal cooperation" among the objects to be promoted. I suppose this was to excuse the inclusion of the mandates of those contained in Article XX, concerning labor. This clumsy subterfuge is undoubtedly intended to ally the British laborites. It is on a par with other provisions pertaining to matters of purely domestic concern which the perpetrators of this hotchpot know will never be submitted to international management.

Japan applied the acid test to the sincerity of this sort of the proposals contained in the scheme when its delegates advocated the inclusion of a commitment against race prejudice. At that stage of the discussion the discomfiture of a proposed president of the world and of his second self—the gentleman from Texas—can be imagined. It may be that both thought of the number of negroes burned at the stake in their own country since we entered the war. At any rate, the Japanese proposal was spurned. It is interesting to note that the mandate covering Africa carefully provides for the protection of the commerce of the "members of the league." Of course the mundane mind will wonder if that has anything to do with the altruism which is the sole motive behind the whole plan. The objection of one black face to this millennium creates a moral pandemonium.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD. NEW HAVEN, CONN., FEBRUARY 17.

"Freedom" in New Guinea.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Back in the '60s "Union Forever, One and Indivisible" was the guiding sentiment of our country. Now the couplet should read: "War and our Navy departments in the '60s." The proposed Constitution of the League of Nations would dissolve the good out of our Constitution and rob America of its sovereignty. We would have to approach a foreign assembly (in which we might be outvoted by weaker Powers) humbly asking: May we be permitted to build just one more ship?

May we be permitted to have a new style of rifle, and how many? May we be permitted to control the Panama Canal? May we be permitted to display the Stars and Stripes, and under what conditions? We ask, What nation has frightened us, and of what combination of nations do we stand in mortal dread that we should seek protection at the expense of self-government?

Surely the splendid records made by our Navy and our Navy departments in Europe ought to teach us to shun foreign entanglements and alliances of any sort. Our taxes this year will teach us that we have cares enough without longing for greater responsibilities or for the delights of acting as "Mandator" for weaker nations.

If the Constitution of the League of Nations is a specimen of the "New Freedom" promised of late years, who wants any of it? We are not ready to adjust the rope around our own necks, and the sooner foreign nations learn this attitude of the United States the better. S. A. MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., FEBRUARY 17.

COTTON'S IMMUNITY.

The Geographical Philosophy Underlying Recent Federal Taxes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The editorial article on "The Confederate Export Duty on Cotton" proved interesting reading to me in view of the fact that it seems it was not necessary for the Administration to amend the Constitution in order to impose the 15 per cent. export tax, which was a tax on only the finished product, while the ingredients making up the finished product were not taxed.

I understand that cotton enters largely into the manufacture of gunpowder, and the demand for cotton forced the price up, but so far as I recall, no tax was imposed.

At the time this munitions tax was imposed, we were not at war and the munitions were exported; so it would seem that this was an export tax in the full sense of the word.

I presume if cotton had been taxed as an ingredient in the manufacture of gunpowder we would have heard from the South that the Government had no constitutional authority to tax cotton; that authority applying only to products north of the Mason and Dixon line. In other words, it was a "geographical authority." I understand that the tax came from Horace-Shoe Neck and so it that it was not applied to their particular section or products.

NEWARK, N. J., FEBRUARY 17.

Harry Call for Manhattan Historians. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Will you or one of your readers explain how the term "San Juan Hill" came to be applied to West Sixty-first street? NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 17.

The Distinguishing Mark of an Ounce of Hillman. From the Boone County Dispatch. Henry Walker of White Oak in this community last week. He didn't look natural at this season of the year without a skunk hide tied to his ankle.

The Black Regiment. Clear in the ebony sky. Wonders are shown to us. Great constellations gleam. May be used to us. Comets and planets wheel. Ever victorious. In the black firmament. Stars shine most glorious.

Clear has the ebony man. Marvels revealed to us. Valor and sacrifice. May be used to us. Star march and comet rush. Ever victorious. In the black firmament. Stars shine most glorious.

Introducing the New Marshall. From the Walnut Ridge Blade. Bud Oldham of Black Rock is the new Marshall. Boys, look out for Bud. He is all right, but will stand for no infractions of the law.

THE WOODCHUCK IS WISE.

If His Weather Forecasts Fall the Fault Is Not His Alone.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I was very much disappointed to find insinuations reflecting on the woodchuck in THE SUN. I do not know that people who live in subways and such like places have a right to pick on woodchucks just because woodchucks are intelligent.

When it was my seventh birthday my father as a birthday present showed me an old shotgun and a horn of powder and some bird shot and a piece of newspaper and how to load that gun, and I went a few blocks from Delhi into the dark woods of Mount Coquaga, and there was a woodchuck asleep in front of his hole. I aimed the sun over the rock, and some of the shot must have hit him, judging from the dents all while, but he woke up and went away, while I laid myself down and cried. I have studied him ever since.

You can see where he lives on the side hill miles away because of the big pile of dirt that he has dug out. After he has eaten enough of the farmer's crops he lies down in the dirt and sleeps and grows fat in the sun, and the farmer does not like him but can never catch him. He is as big as two fat cats and is round and very fat himself.

When it comes winter he goes to sleep, and when it comes February he comes out to see how much longer he ought to sleep, for he has no winter store except his own fat, and if he should get thin in bad weather he would die. Then all these woodchuck haters and amateur sportsmen and boys come flocking out with guns, and when he goes to calculate the sun they fire about fifty guns at him, and it would be a pleasure to see an editor calculating weather probabilities under these circumstances.

It is no more wonderful that he should come out and act as he does than those bugs that Fabre has written about act as they do; it is unfortunate that that wonderful observer did not live in Delhi and have an opportunity to study the remarkable mixture of inherited wisdom and care defying and common sense and sagacity shown by this lazy and sagacious animal. "Go to the sluggard, thou art, and consider his way and be wise." J. B. G. DELHI, FEBRUARY 16.

GUAM'S QUEER SPOOKS.

Evil Spirits Feared by People of Our Little Pacific Islands.

From the Guam News Letter. Guam is full of spooks; you hard-headed Americans walk right through them, tramping on their tender toes with your heavy boots and your heavy shoes. Chamorro who dares confess fears of them. Perhaps one reason for the fixed native belief that we are a strange breed of animal, so different from them as to be hardly human, is to be found in our cautious indifference and blindness to all the spirits that torment them.

Best known of all are the Taotaoones (the "People of Before Time"), who live on, deathless, in the wilds. They are undoubtedly the last echoes of those untamed chiefs of the Chamorros who, resting the Spaniard to the death, lived outlived in the wilderness. All the legends about them agree as to their great height and their great fire, as well as their hatred of being spied upon.

One white man is supposed to have seen a Taotaoone, possibly old Tam-bu himself, on the rifle range at Asan. It is a creepy yarn; he was working alone at the 800 yard firing point, when he glanced up and saw, great and white, what he took to be a man in a long cape. A moment later he looked up again to find that the man, with incredible speed, had come half the distance toward him, and in a second more he had covered the remaining 300 yards. At the sight of the white man watching, he sprang back to the edge of the firing range and flapped across the road, out of sight behind the wooded promontory there.

There is another kind of giant, a sort of Moloch, of whom the white men never hear: the Maso-sung-sung-cala-gua-chua, he with the graping hole in his side, covered with a banana leaf or a coconut husk. At the first brown babies know him, because their mothers have told them how he grabs the bad children and pops them into the hole, then claps his banana leaf over it and stalks away.

"Biju" also is the Chamorro term for the queer spectral dogs with flaming sunset eyes, whose howling human bones from under crawling houses, or sneak behind one in the gloom, only to leap high over head and vanish if looked at. These dogs seem to be blood kin to the kind of werewolf that flourishes in the country districts of Luzon. Besides the several kinds of "Biju" there are also the "Wit" and the "Tao" and the "Tao" who come back from the grave to warn her daughter to repentance, the wife whose sorrowing head floats suspended in air over her sleeping husband—these are the "Fafanagui."

Spirit and ghost, both are feared and spoken of with awe by the Chamorro, but more dreaded than either is the magic maker in the flesh, the witch, or to give her Chamorro name, the Cacaña. Sometimes this witch is credited with the evil eye, it is the reason that mothers hang Chinese charms of black beads around the necks of precious babies. As one young mother explains: "Witch eyes will see my baby the Jiga breaks, the baby not break."

Magie yet fourishes in Guam; but O ye witches, fairies, ghosts and devils, your time is short. Ten years more and the American school will have done you to death—forever.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Vice-Consul Davis R. Lewis at Kingston, Jamaica, reports that lumber and shingles valued at \$200,000 were imported into Jamaica in 1917, all of which came from the United States. The import duty is \$2.50 per 1,000 feet on rough or sawed wood and \$3.40 per 1,000 on lumber planed, smoothed, grooved and tongued, ceiling, etc. The boards, clinker and beaded boards, not otherwise manufactured, the duty on shingles is \$1.44 per 1,000.

The Wilman's Brazilian Revenue recently contained a notice to the effect that the Brazilian Government has withdrawn authorization for operation in Brazil of three large German banks, namely, the Deutsche Reichsbank, the Deutsche Handelsbank and the Deutsche Bank für Deutschland.

Introducing the New Marshall. From the Walnut Ridge Blade. Bud Oldham of Black Rock is the new Marshall. Boys, look out for Bud. He is all right, but will stand for no infractions of the law.

U.S. OFFERS HELP IN BUILDING STRIKE.

Baker and Wilson Call Opposing Factions to Washington.

TO CONFEE TO-MORROW Labor Here Urges Gompers to Present Protest to Workers Abroad.

At a moment when the building trades strike threatens to assume international proportions, both factions in the controversy were notified last night that the Government would take an intervening part in the strike. Mr. Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson having wired the request that strikers and employers send representatives to Washington to-morrow for a conference over the situation.

Henry J. Skemfington, special commissioner of conciliation from the United States Department of Labor, whose office is in the State Department, returned to the city last night for a consultation with the Building Trades Association. He was assured that both factions would send emissaries to Washington to-morrow.

"After I had talked with the Secretary of Labor about the situation in New York," said Mr. Skemfington, "Secretary Baker was called in. We discussed every phase of the strike. He said that the only Government efforts to mediate that bring about anything like an early settlement of the difficulty, since it seems that both employers and workers are locked in their determination to resist."

Government Work Handicapped. "The strike is handicapping Government construction work, chiefly on the New York harbor area, and on the New Orleans, not to mention a great number of smaller undertakings. But I believe that a get together meeting in Washington, between the strikers and the employers, will bring the trouble to a settlement."

The telegram from Washington was addressed to William L. Hutchison, International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and to William B. Donnelly, secretary of the New York Building Trades Employers Association. In addition to the telegram to each of these men, Mr. Skemfington carried a duplicate with instructions to get in touch with the faction heads and find if they would send representatives to confer with Baker and Wilson.

The telegram from Washington follows: "In view of the public interest in the widespread effect of the strike of the building trades the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Labor jointly request a conference of representatives of the Building Trades Employers Association and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the office of the Secretary of War at Washington, D. C., at 2:30 P. M. Wednesday."

Officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners stated after receipt of the telegram last night that their president, William L. Hutchison, will be delegated to attend the Washington conference, and that he will probably be accompanied by another executive of the brotherhood, Secretary Donnelly of the Building Trades Employers Association. Mr. Hutchison said that the carpenters had been received in the night the employers had had no chance to confer over it, and it would not be until to-day that a man would be named to go to Washington.

Mr. Skemfington, following his conference with employers and union leaders, left the city, going to Boston, his home. All this during the day the carpenters more exciting than the statistics of the strike, of which there weren't any worthy of serious mention. As far as putting men off jobs it is a far more so far.

Washington is particularly anxious to have the strike brought to an end because of the serious unemployment problem which already faces the nation. According to the cablegram sent to President Gompers in Europe, the official said that it was meant to induce workers to aid the American labor forces in their war on the alleged unfairness of European labor in Europe procured reparation payments to show their fairness toward organized labor in America.

The cablegram that was sent to Mr. Gompers was from the European Labor Union, which is a European labor union against the New York Building Trades Employers Association and that there was no calculation to hinder reconstruction work in France, England, Belgium or elsewhere abroad.

Charges Made in Strike.

"The building trades employers have been endeavoring to obtain big construction contracts from the Government," said William L. Hutchison, head of the striking carpenters' union, "and in order to organize themselves in the hearts of organized labor in Europe procured reparation payments to show their fairness toward organized labor in America."

"The cablegram that was sent to Mr. Gompers was from the European Labor Union, which is a European labor union against the New York Building Trades Employers Association and that there was no calculation to hinder reconstruction work in France, England, Belgium or elsewhere abroad."

Whatever might be the plans of the New York builders to do structural work in France and England and other European countries, which the carpenters' union in Europe were men who had enlisted in the American army, some of whom, it was stated, have been given high commissions in the engineering corps.

"All contractors of the Building Trades Employers Association are on our 'Don't Work List,'" said Mr. Hutchison, "and until